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DECEMBER MEETING, 1888.

THE usual monthly meeting was held on the 13th instant, and was called to order by the Rev. Dr. ELLIS.

After the Recording Secretary had read his notes of the previous meeting, and the Librarian had reported the recent gifts to the Library, the PRESIDENT said : —

This Society has its share with many circles in our community in recognizing the loss from its fellowship of Mr. William Amory, who died at his home in this city on the 8th of this month. He was in the closing half of the eighty-fifth year of his life. For the last twelve of these he had been withdrawn from business interests of exacting responsibility, and for the last four of them had been mainly in the retirement of his home from increasing infirmities, cheered by the ever welcome visits and intercourse of abounding friends, and by continuing through the help of readers his life-long acquaintance with the best products of the press. They were few among his visitors who had the start of him in knowledge of what was in a good book. He had been educated in college, in offices, and by study here and in Europe, for the profession of the law, but did not enter upon its practice.

The warm and grateful tributes which have followed his decease have assigned to him the regards, so highly esteemed in this good city, as due only to the most able and honored managers of great mercantile trusts, sagacious, prudent, and of rigid integrity. Such he was in his multiplied business relations. What more he was in broad and fine culture of mind and taste, and in the most attractive social accomplishments, has been fondly appreciated by his associates of two generations. In our own Society he belonged to that section of members who, precluded by engrossing cares from using researches and pen for historical productions, had the keenest interest in and appreciation of the fruits of such labors of his associates. His large and choice library, to which he gave the

time of his leisure and rest, was complete in all the departments of historical, biographical, and general literature. He fostered all generous enterprises. The grace, urbanity, and refinement of his manners gave a charm to intercourse with him.

The Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP followed with these words :—

It was quite uncertain, Mr. President, until the last moment, whether I should be able to be here this afternoon. Being here, however, I cannot be wholly silent in regard to the valued associate and friend whose funeral so many of us attended on Monday last, and whose death you have just announced. I should be sorry not to have said a parting word about one to whom I had so warm an attachment. But I am conscious that my faculty for formal tributes, if I have had any, has been exhausted here and elsewhere, and I can say nothing now which has not already been better said in the public journals or by yourself.

Mr. Amory will be longest remembered in our community as a most faithful and successful man of business, in connection with several of our largest manufacturing companies; and his name has been given to one of them, which was the immediate result of his own devoted management. But it is ours to remember him as a refined and cultivated gentleman,—amiable, hospitable, liberal, of a singularly happy and genial temperament, who endeared himself to all who were brought into relations with him. Charming in conversation, an untiring reader, by the eyes of others when his own eyes began to fail him, he had one of those retentive memories which enabled him to recall and discuss whatever he read, or whatever was read to him, with discrimination and accuracy.

The son-in-law of one of our former associates and benefactors, the Hon. David Sears; the favorite brother-in-law of the historian Prescott; the intimate friend of the historian Motley,—he had peculiar ties to our Society before he himself became a member of it. But from the first day of his membership, sixteen or seventeen years ago, to the end of his life, he lost no opportunity to exhibit his interest in our work and his pleasure in being associated with the workers. To him, as one of Prescott's executors, we owe, in part, "the Crossed

Swords" which hang over yonder folding-doors, and the Prescott manuscripts and noctograph, which are among the treasures of our Cabinet. Few of our members have been more constant and punctual in their attendance at our stated meetings, and we have repeatedly enjoyed his hospitality in social meetings under his own roof. I think that few things would have gratified him more than to know that his name would be kindly mentioned in these Historical halls at this first meeting since his death. Had he died a few years earlier, we should all have felt it as a personal bereavement, as, indeed, I can hardly help feeling it to-day. But death was at last a welcome release to him. He bore the weariness of a lingering decline with patience and sweetness, looking forward and upward with hope and faith.

Dr. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES then paid an appreciative tribute to his friend, speaking of his inherited qualities, reviewing his career from the time when he entered school and college, and mentioning the attractive traits of his character.

Mr. YOUNG said that he had been indebted to Mr. Amory for the particulars relating to the rebellion in Harvard College in 1823, which are narrated in "The Harvard Book" (vol. ii. pp. 129-131); and Mr. PERKINS recalled some pleasant reminiscences connected with Mr. Amory. The Society then voted to place upon its records a testimonial of their regret and respect in view of the loss of their valued associate.

The Report on the Revision of the By-Laws, which had been prepared by Dr. Deane and Mr. R. C. Winthrop, Jr. (pp. 120-123), was then taken up; and, Mr. Winthrop having explained the reasons for the changes proposed by the Committee, all the amendments were adopted after the passage of the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That the Society approves the recommendation of the Committee that Resident Members be hereafter elected from among citizens of Massachusetts who habitually reside some considerable part of each year within this Commonwealth.

Resolved, That the Society approves the recommendation of the Committee that the contingent forfeiture attached to Resident Membership be made to depend, as it formerly did, upon removal from the State, liberal allowance being made for temporary or official absence.

Resolved, That the Society approves the recommendation that Corresponding Members may hereafter be elected from among persons residing in other States or countries without regard to citizenship; provided that such Corresponding Membership shall cease if they become both citizens and inhabitants of Massachusetts.

Resolved, That the Society approves the recommendation that the number of Corresponding Members shall never exceed the number of Resident Members, and that the number of Honorary Members shall be limited to twenty, of whom at least one half shall be citizens of foreign countries.

Dr. DEANE spoke of the "old ship" which was discovered on Nawset Beach, on the east side of Cape Cod, in 1863, and was exhibited on Boston Common in the autumn of 1865, and noticed in the Proceedings of this Society for October of that year; and said: —

I have been frequently asked what has become of this relic, — a question I have not hitherto been able to answer. I understood that it had been taken to Providence for exhibition when it left Boston, but had heard nothing from it since. A few days ago, however, I received a letter from the present owner of the relic, Mr. Charles W. Livermore, dated Providence, Dec. 2, 1888, in which he writes: —

" You will no doubt remember 'Ye Ancient Wrecke' which was exhibited on Boston Common in the fall of 1865. I was at that time a member of the Boston Common Council, and obtained permission of the Mayor to place it there, so that it might be easily examined by the antiquaries of the State. Yourself and many others took much interest in it at that time: and I believe it was through your influence I was presented with a copy of Bradford's 'History of Plymouth Plantation' by the Massachusetts Historical Society, which contains, on page 217, an account of the wreck.

" I still own the old wreck, and being much broken in health am desirous of finding the most suitable *permanent* resting-place for it while I am able to attend to it.

" The wreck is no doubt the oldest example of ancient ship-building to be seen in this country, and on account of its connection with the early history of the Colony it ought to be preserved.

" I write you at this time to ask you kindly to give me your views as to the most suitable place for it, as I have very little acquaintance

with the societies of Massachusetts. I enclose a pamphlet¹ published at the time; also a small photographic picture of the ship. I have one or two quite large pictures, but they cannot very well be sent. The small one will recall the wreck to your mind."

Dr. Deane further said:—

I immediately wrote to Mr. Livermore, and told him that I would bring the subject of his letter before the next meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society for their information and judgment; but I expressed to him my private opinion that the proper resting-place for the old ship was Plymouth, and that it should be committed to the care of the Pilgrim Society. There can be no reasonable doubt, I think, that the relic is genuine, and is the remains of the old ship described by Bradford. Its history is associated with Plymouth. The old chronicler describes how the passengers and crew of the wrecked vessel came to Plymouth, and were cared for by the people there till they found shipping for Virginia, whither they were bound. Mr. Livermore, in a subsequent letter, dated December 11, cordially responded to this suggestion, writing as follows:—

"At the close of the exhibition of the old ship on Boston Common in 1865 it was brought to this city; and at the request of several

¹ The pamphlet referred to was entitled "The Ancient Wreck; Loss of the 'Sparrow-Hawk' in 1626. Remarkable Preservation and Recent Discovery of the Wreck. Boston, 1865." This pamphlet gave a history of the discovery of the old ship, and a delineation of its restoration by experienced ship-builders, showing its dimensions, etc. It also gave an account of the casting away of the ship, bound for Virginia, as described by Bradford, with which the old wreck was identified. This pamphlet was issued in three editions, in the second of which the authority is given for calling the vessel the "Sparrow-Hawk." Reference is made to an able and interesting article by Mr. Amos Otis in the N. E. Hist. and Geneal. Reg. for January, 1864, giving an account of the changes which had taken place in the coast-lines and harbors of the eastern shores of Cape Cod since they were visited by the early navigators, and of the finding of the old wreck and its excavation in 1863, and of the tradition that a vessel had been cast away in that neighborhood, and also that she bore the name "Sparrow-Hawk." Mr. Otis speaks of this last as an "uncertain tradition." There is no other authority than this for the name here adopted by the proprietors of the wreck.

This Society has several copies of the pamphlet whose title is given above,—"The Ancient Wreck,"—by which it appears that Mr. Leander Crosby, then a well-known resident of Orleans, living in the immediate vicinity of "Old Ship Harbor," was originally associated with Mr. Livermore as a proprietor of the old relic.—C. D.

friends here, interested in our early history, I set it up in a suitable room, where it was examined by them with much interest. I then packed it away, and it has not been on exhibition since.

"The wreck is all there, just as you saw it in Boston, and can easily be taken out, dusted, and set up in any locality selected for it. An ordinary freight-car would be required for its transportation.

"I have often thought of Plymouth as a final anchorage for the old ship; but as I have never been there myself, and have no acquaintances there, I have been able to learn but little about the place or the Plymouth Society. I am quite willing the wreck shall go there if you think it the best place for it, and shall be pleased to present it to the Society if they will provide a suitable room for it where it can be seen to good advantage by visitors. I ought to say that I am not able to bear the expense attending the removal of the wreck to Plymouth, nor will my health permit me to take the care of its removal. Under these circumstances it seems necessary that the Society should send some suitable person to attend to the matter. I have paid all the original expenses of the rescue of the old ship from the sea, as well as all the cost of its care and protection since that time, which amount to a considerable sum for me. Now, if some individuals or Society are willing to take hold where I find I must leave off, this very interesting relic of 'ye olden time' may be visited by many generations yet to come. I still have the pipes and other things found in the old wreck, including the wooden pump-box, in very good condition considering its great age. I have always kept it under a glass bell. . . .

"I shall be very grateful to you if you will aid me in arranging this matter. Your knowledge of such things enables you to select with good judgment, and your acquaintance will make it easy for you to do what I cannot accomplish myself. I feel interested to have the old ship permanently located while I am here to do what I can towards it. I shall be pleased to have you mention the matter to your Society (the Massachusetts Historical Society), if you think proper."

Dr. Deane continued: —

It will be remembered that Mr. Livermore says that he has preserved the pipes found in the wreck. These were clay pipes for smoking tobacco, I suppose: the bowl very small, and of a curious shape, like an acorn; the aperture small, with a bead around the edge. I happened to be in London the year following the exhibition of this ship in Boston; and at Guildhall, then a great curiosity-shop, I saw a collection of clay pipes, systematically arranged, from the time of Ralph Lane and Raleigh to the time of the reign of William and

Mary,—thus showing the earliest tobacco-pipes in England. This group was formed by a Mr. Gunston, of Islington, a private collector. I noticed that the earliest pipes were the smallest, and that they gradually increased in size, ending with a pipe nearly the size of those we see to-day. I was particular to notice the pipes made about the beginning of the reign of Charles I., or the time our old ship was cast away on Cape Cod; and there I saw a pipe that appeared as if it was run in the same mould in which those found in the old ship were cast.

The Society, by an informal vote, unanimously expressed their approval of the suggestion as to the final resting-place of the old wreck.

On motion of the Treasurer, Mr. Smith, it was voted that the income of the Massachusetts Historical Trust Fund for the past year be retained in the treasury, subject to the order of the Council, for the publication of a volume of Collections.

Professor HAYNES communicated the following paper:—

“Driving a Pin or Nail.”

At the meeting of the Society in April last, I read a brief note upon that peculiar habit of Judge Sewall's, of “driving a pin or nail” at the raising of a new meeting-house or other building, which the editors of his Diary say they are unable to explain.¹ I then attempted to trace a similar custom back to ancient times, and suggested that Sewall's familiarity with the classic writers might perhaps furnish an explanation of the practice. Since then I have remarked certain proverbial expressions occurring in the Old Testament, which may equally well be the source from which it originated.

In Ezra ix. 8, we read: “And now for a little moment grace hath been showed from the Lord our God, to leave us a remnant to escape, and to give us a nail in his holy place.” So in the apocryphal Ecclesiasticus, xiv. 24: “He that doth lodge near her [*i. e.*, wisdom's] house shall also fasten a pin in her walls.” And especially in a passage in Isaiah, xxii. 23-25: “I will fasten him as a nail in a sure place; and he

¹ Proc. Mass. Hist. Soc., 2d ser. vol. iv. p. 101.

shall be for a throne of glory to his father's house. And they shall hang upon him all the glory of his father's house, the offspring and the issue, every small vessel, from the vessels of cups even to all the vessels of flagons. In that day, saith the Lord of hosts, shall the nail that was fastened in a sure place give way; and it shall be hewn down and fall, and the burden that was upon it shall be cut off."

For the citations which I will read from certain authorities, which explain the slightly different shades of meaning attaching to the custom among the Hebrews, I am indebted to the courtesy and learning of our Recording Secretary.

Gesenius, in his Lexicon, gives the signification of נֶג, as "a peg, pin, or nail, driven into the wall; specially a tent-pin, stake, driven into the earth to fasten the tent. Hence to drive a peg, to fasten a nail, *sc.* in the wall, is to the Hebrews an image signifying to render firm, stable. The Arabs also have the same figure." Fürst defines the word as meaning "commonly a peg, nail driven into the wall; a tent-pin, to which a tent is fastened; the fastening being used as an image of stability." As the immobility of the tent depended on the stakes which held it to the earth, these were an apt emblem of strength and security. Accordingly the word *nail*, in Ezra ix. 8, would be equivalent to *a sure abode*. In Zech. x. 4, "From him [the house of Judah] shall come forth the corner-stone, from him the nail," the same word occurs, denoting *the staple*, which holds together the parts of a building; and it is used metaphorically of the nobles and counsellors of the king, who help to uphold the realm. In Isaiah xxii. 23, Eliakim's establishment in office is compared to a *tent-pin* driven into the ground, because it will render the State firm and stable. In the next verse the figure is changed, and he is likened to a *nail* thrust into a wall, on which various articles may be suspended; thereby signifying that all which is valuable to the nation shall rest securely on him. This view is confirmed by Ewald, Delitzsch, Knobel, and others. T. K. Cheyne, in his Commentary (vol. i. p. 132), thus translates the passage: "And I will strike him as a *peg* into a sure place, *i. e.*, into a good, solid wall—not mere plaster, as in an ordinary house—so as to be able to support a large number of vessels (comp. Zech. x. 4, where 'peg' = prince)." In Eccl. xii. 11, it is said that "the words of

the wise are as goads and as nails fastened by the masters of assemblies.” Here a different Hebrew word is used, *תִּרְקַבְּשׁוּ*, found only in the plural, but with a similar meaning; namely, that the words of wise teachers are like tent-spikes, because they penetrate and sink deep into the mind and remain fixed in the memory.

Sewall was quite as familiar with the Bible as with the Greek and Latin writers, and it is perhaps needless to seek for any other explanation of his custom than may have been thus suggested.

How well the old commentators, whose works he was in the habit of ordering from Mr. John Love, in London,¹ may have explained the meaning of the Hebrew custom, or may have furnished a reason for his practical exemplification of it, I am unable to say.

Cotton Mather, also, seems to refer to the same custom in the title of one of his anonymously printed sermons: “Nails Fastened. Or proposals of piety reasonably and seasonably complyed withal.”²

¹ See Sewall’s *Letter-Book*, vol. ii. p. 10. In his *Diary*, vol. ii. p. 52, Sewall writes: “Cousin Moodey of York comes to see me: upon enquiry about a Hebrew word, I found he had no Lexicon; and I gave him my Buxtorf.”

² See Sibley’s *Harvard Graduates*, vol. iii. p. 152 (No. 427).

BY-LAWS
OF THE
MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY,
AMENDED IN DECEMBER, 1888.

CHAPTER I.

OF MEMBERS.

ARTICLE 1.—The Resident Members of the Society, who alone are entitled to vote, shall be elected from among citizens of Massachusetts who habitually reside some considerable part of each year within this Commonwealth, and the Society shall be at liberty to transfer their names to its roll of Corresponding Members if they remove from the State; provided, however, that a liberal allowance shall be made for temporary or official absence.

Honorary and Corresponding Members shall be elected from among those persons who reside in other States or countries, and the membership of Corresponding Members shall cease if they become both citizens and permanent residents of this Commonwealth. The number of Corresponding Members shall never exceed the number of Resident Members; and the number of Honorary Members shall never exceed twenty, of whom at least one half shall be citizens of foreign countries.

ART. 2.—A book shall be kept by the Recording Secretary, in which any Resident Member of the Society may enter the name of any person whom he may regard as suitable to be nominated as a Resident, Corresponding, or Honorary Member; it being understood that each member is bound in honor not to make known abroad the name of any person either proposed or nominated. But no nomination of any member shall be made except by a report of the Council, at a stated

meeting of the Society, nor be acted upon at the same meeting to which it is reported ; nor shall more than two candidates for membership, of the same class, be reported at any one meeting.

ART. 3.—All nominations shall be accompanied by a brief statement of the place of residence and qualifications of the person nominated.

ART. 4.—All members shall be elected by ballot ; and, in balloting for members, the law and custom of our forefathers shall be observed, by taking the question with Indian corn and beans ; the corn expressing *yeas*, and the beans *nays*. But no person shall be deemed chosen, unless there be twenty members present and voting at the election, nor unless three fourths of all the votes are in the affirmative.

ART. 5.—Each Resident Member shall pay twenty-five dollars at the time of his admission, and ten dollars each first of January afterward, into the treasury of the Society, for its general purposes ; but any member shall be exempted from the annual payment, if, at any time after his admission, he shall pay into the treasury one hundred and fifty dollars in addition to what he may before have paid ; and all commutation fees shall be funded by the Treasurer, and the interest only used for the current expenses of the Society. Each Resident Member shall be entitled to receive a copy of all the regular publications of the Society, issued after his election, without charge ; and all members who have paid the commutation fee shall be entitled to the privilege of the Library, and to copies of the publications, for life, even should their membership cease by removal from the State or by resignation.

ART. 6.—If any person elected as a Resident Member shall neglect, for one year after being notified of his election, to pay his admission-fee, his election shall be void ; and if any Resident Member shall neglect to pay his annual assessment for two years after it shall have become due and his attention shall have been called to this article in the By-laws, he shall cease to be a member ; provided, however, it shall be in the power of the Treasurer, with the consent of the President, to dispense (*sub silentio*) with the payment of the assessment, whenever, in any special instance, they may think it advisable to do so. Each person who shall be elected a

Resident Member shall, when notified of it, be furnished by the Corresponding Secretary with a copy of this Article and the preceding one.

ART. 7.—Diplomas signed by the President, and countersigned by the two Secretaries, shall be issued to all persons who have become members of the Society.

CHAPTER II.

OF MEETINGS.

ART. 1.—There shall be a Regular Meeting of the Society on the second Thursday of every month, at three o'clock P. M., at their rooms in Boston; provided, however, that the Council shall have authority to postpone any such monthly meeting, or to dispense with it altogether, or to direct it to be held at other rooms, or at another hour, whenever, for any cause, they may deem it desirable or expedient. Special meetings shall be called by either of the Secretaries, whenever requested so to do by the President, or, in case of his absence or inability, by one of the Vice-Presidents or by the Council.

ART. 2.—At all meetings, the President shall take the chair in five minutes after the time appointed in the notification; and the record of the preceding meeting shall then be at once read. After which, at all Special Meetings, the special business for which the meeting was called shall be transacted; and, at all Regular Meetings, the order of business shall be as follows:—

First, The Librarian shall make his report.

Second, The Cabinet-keeper shall make his report.

Third, The Corresponding Secretary shall read any communications he may have received.

Fourth, The unfinished business and the assignments of the last meeting shall be taken up in their order.

Fifth, The Council shall be called on to report its doings since the last meeting.

Sixth, Other committees shall be called on for reports.

Seventh, The Society shall then proceed to such matters of business as may be proposed by any member; after which

members generally shall be invited to make any communications on any subject having relation to the purposes of the Society ; and, for the orderly accomplishment of this object, the Society shall be divided into three sections, as nearly equal in numbers as may be, each of which, in regular sequence, shall be notified by the Recording Secretary, that the Society, at the next meeting, will receive from it such communications ; and the officer presiding at the next meeting shall call upon members of such section to offer any communication ; after which the communication so made may be discussed by the Society generally.

ART. 3.—Fifteen members shall be a quorum for all purposes except the election of members, as hereinbefore provided ; and excepting, also, for alterations of the By-laws, which shall not be made unless twenty persons are present, nor unless the subject has either been discussed at a previous meeting, or reported on by a committee appointed for the purpose.

ART. 4.—At the request of any two members present, any subject proposed for discussion shall be once deferred to a subsequent meeting, before it is finally disposed of.

ART. 5.—All committees shall be nominated by the chair, unless otherwise ordered.

CHAPTER III.

OF OFFICERS.

The officers of the Society shall be a President, who shall be, *ex officio*, Chairman of the Council ; two Vice-Presidents ; a Recording Secretary, who shall also be, *ex officio*, Secretary of the Council ; a Corresponding Secretary ; a Treasurer ; a Librarian ; and a Cabinet-keeper,—all of whom shall be chosen by ballot at the monthly meeting in April, and shall hold their respective offices for one year, or until others are duly chosen in their stead. At the same meeting five members shall be chosen (no more than two of whom shall hold their places for more than two successive years) who, with the foregoing officers, shall constitute the Council of the

Society; which may fix its own quorum, provided that no nomination of members shall be made to which less than seven of its number shall have assented at a meeting of the Council.

At the regular monthly meeting preceding any election of officers, a Nominating Committee, consisting of three persons, shall be appointed, who shall report to the meeting at which the election is to be made a list of members for the places to be filled.

CHAPTER IV.

OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President shall preside in all meetings of the Society when present, and, when absent, one of the Vice-Presidents, in the order of their names. In the absence of all these officers, a President *pro tempore* shall be chosen.

CHAPTER V.

OF THE RECORDING SECRETARY.

ART. 1.—The Recording Secretary, or, in case of his death or absence, the Corresponding Secretary, shall warn all meetings of the Society, by causing to be sent, through the post-office, to all the Resident Members, notices of each meeting. Notices of the regular meetings shall be issued on the Monday preceding.

ART. 2.—He shall keep an exact record of all the meetings of the Society, with the names of the members present; entering in full all reports of committees that may be accepted by the Society, unless otherwise specially directed, or unless the same are to be included in the printed Proceedings.

See Chap. IX., Art. 6.

CHAPTER VI.

OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

ART. 1.—The Corresponding Secretary shall inform all persons of their election as members of the Society, sending to each a copy of the By-laws, and on their acceptance shall issue the proper diplomas.

ART. 2.—He shall carry on all the correspondence of the Society not otherwise provided for; and deposit copies of the letters sent and the original letters received, in regular files, in the Library.

CHAPTER VII.

OF THE TREASURER.

ART. 1.—The Treasurer shall collect all moneys due to the Society, and shall keep regular and faithful accounts of all the moneys and funds of the Society that may come into his hands, and of all receipts and expenditures connected with the same,—which accounts shall always be open to the inspection of the members; and, at the regular meeting in April, he shall make a written report of all his doings for the year preceding, and of the amount and condition of all the property of the Society intrusted to him. One week before the monthly meeting in April of each year, he shall give notice to every member of any assessment remaining due from him.

ART. 2.—He shall pay no moneys, except on vote of the Society, or of the Council, or on voucher of an officer or committee acting conformably to its laws or orders.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF THE COMMITTEES ON THE TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS,
THE LIBRARY, AND CABINET.

ART. 1.—At the monthly meeting in March, annually, a Committee of not less than two members shall be appointed, whose duty it shall be to examine the Treasurer's accounts for the year preceding, and the state of any funds of the Society in his hands, and to report thereon at the April meeting.

ART. 2.—At the monthly meeting in March, annually, a Committee of not less than three members shall be appointed, whose duty it shall be to examine the property of the Society in charge of the Librarian and the Cabinet-keeper, and to report thereon at the April meeting.

ART. 3.—These Committees shall be designated by the Chair, unless otherwise ordered, and shall be required to report in writing or in print.

CHAPTER IX.

OF THE LIBRARIAN, AND OF THE LIBRARY.

ART. 1.—The Librarian shall have charge of all the books, tracts, maps, manuscripts, and other property of the Society appropriate to a library; and shall cause to be made, and kept exact and perfect, catalogues of each and all of them, doing whatever may be in his power, at all times, to preserve and increase the collections under his care.

ART. 2.—He shall acknowledge each donation that may be made to the Library, by a certificate addressed to the person making it.

ART. 3.—He shall, at every monthly meeting of the Society, report all donations made to the Library since the last monthly meeting, with the names of the donors; and, at the annual meeting, shall present a statement of the condition and wants of the Library, with a notice of the important accessions that may have been made to it during the year.

ART. 4.—He shall cause to be kept an exact account of all books taken out, with the names of the persons who take them, and the dates when they are borrowed and returned.

ART. 5.—He shall report in writing, at each monthly meeting, the name of every book that has been out of the Library for a longer term than is permitted by the By-laws, and shall use his discretion in obtaining the return of such books.

ART. 6.—He may have one or more assistants, not members of the Society, appointed by the Council, who shall aid him in all or any of his duties ; who shall also aid the Recording Secretary in notifying meetings, copying reports, or in any other way that may be required, and who shall render such other services to the Society connected with its Library or its general proceedings as the Council may direct.

ART. 7.—The Librarian shall be present in the Library, in person or by an assistant, at the regular hours, and at such other times as may be appointed for keeping it open ; and shall endeavor to render it useful to all who may resort to it.

ART. 8.—Any Resident Member of the Society may take from the Library three printed volumes at a time, and keep each of them four weeks, with a right to renew the loan for four weeks more, unless some other member has, in that interval, asked for it in writing ; but if he retains it beyond this second period, he must first obtain the written assent of a member of the Council, permitting him to do so, or he shall be fined ten cents a week for each volume so retained.

ART. 9.—All members taking books from the Library shall be answerable for any injury done to the same, to such amount as may be deemed just by the Council ; and any person neglecting to pay any fines, or assessments for damages, one month after he shall have received notice of the same from the Librarian, or otherwise abusing his privilege to the injury of the Library, shall, by order of the Council, be interdicted from access to the same.

ART. 10.—At the written request of any Resident Member of this Society, the Librarian shall permit any person to visit and use the Library, at such times as the Librarian may be in attendance ; such member becoming thereby responsible for any injury to the property of the Society that may result from such introduction of a stranger.

ART. 11.—At the written request of any Resident Member of the Society, the Librarian shall deliver to any one person indicated in such request, but to no more than one person at the same time, any book or books belonging to the Society, which the member himself could take out; such member, by such request, making himself responsible that all the rules relating to the book or books so taken out shall be as fully observed by the person authorized to receive them as if he were a member; and that any injury accruing to the property of the Society, in consequence of the privilege thus granted, shall be made good by the member at whose request the grant is made.

ART. 12.—At the meetings in April, July, October, and January, the Librarian shall lay before the Society a list of the names of those persons, not members, who, during the preceding three months respectively, may have had access to the Library by permission of individual members of the Society, with the names of the members at whose request the privilege was granted; adding a statement of each injury that may have been sustained by the property of the Society, in consequence of granting such permission, and the name of the member bound to make it good.

ART. 13.—The Publishing Committee, for the time being, shall be permitted to take such books and manuscripts from the Library as they may need, in order to perform the duty assigned to them by the Society; but the Librarian shall make a record of whatever is so taken, and, as soon as the volume they may have in charge is published, he shall require the return of the same.

ART. 14.—All manuscripts of the Society shall be kept under lock and key, and be used only in presence of the Librarian or an assistant.

ART. 15.—Persons not members of the Society, engaged in historical pursuits, shall be allowed to consult the manuscripts belonging to the Society, provided an application in writing, stating the object of the inquiry, be first made to the Librarian, who shall make record of the same.

ART. 16.—No manuscript, and no part of a manuscript, belonging to the Society, shall be copied, except on permission granted by the Council, after an application in writing,

specifying the manuscript, or part thereof, desired to be copied; and if any manuscript belonging to the Society shall, in consequence of such permission, be published, in whole or in part, the fact that it was obtained from the Society shall be required to be stated in its publication. But nothing herein shall be construed to prevent the publication of names, dates, and other chronological memoranda, without special permission.

ART. 17.—Manuscripts of a confidential nature shall be retained in a place of special deposit, and shall be consulted only under such regulations as may be prescribed in each case by vote of the Society.

ART. 18.—No maps, newspapers, or books of great rarity or of constant reference, shall be taken from the Library, except by vote of the Society.

ART. 19.—All tracts, books, maps, and manuscripts belonging to the Society, shall be distinctly marked as its property; and any such tract, book, &c., that may be presented to the Society shall be marked with the name of the donor, and recorded as his gift.

ART. 20.—The Library shall be open on all week-days, from nine o'clock in the forenoon till sunset (but not later than six o'clock), throughout the year, except on the afternoons of Saturdays, and on days of public observance, and also during the fortnight before the annual meeting in April, when it shall be closed for examination; and all books that may be lent are hereby required to be returned previous to that fortnight, under a penalty of a fine of one dollar for each volume not so returned.

CHAPTER X.

RULES FOR THE DOWSE LIBRARY.

ART. 1.—The room in which the books are deposited which were presented to the Society by Thomas Dowse shall be known forever as the DOWSE LIBRARY OF THE MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

ART. 2.—Agreeably to the condition prescribed by Mr. Dowse, no book shall be taken out of this room.

ART. 3.—Books may be used in the room by members of the Society, and by others introduced by them in person; but no book shall be taken from the cases except by members, or by the Librarian's assistant, who shall cause each book to be returned to its proper place immediately after it has been used.

ART. 4.—Meetings of the Society may be held in the Dowse Library, at the discretion of the Council; but the room shall not be used for any other meetings.

CHAPTER XI.

OF THE CABINET-KEEPER, AND THE MUSEUM.

ART. 1.—The Cabinet-keeper shall have charge of all coins, works of art, remains of antiquity, and other articles appropriate to the Society's Museum, and shall make and keep perfect and exact catalogues of the same.

ART. 2.—He shall acknowledge each donation he may receive, by letter, to the person making it. At every monthly meeting of the Society, he shall report whatever may have been added to the collection of which he has charge, with the names of the donors; and, at the annual meeting, shall present a full report of the condition of the Museum.

CHAPTER XII.

OF THE COUNCIL.

ART. 1.—The Council shall, from time to time, carefully consider the claims of all persons whose names have been proposed for membership, and, as vacancies occur in the Society,

by death or otherwise, shall, at their discretion, report nominations; but no nomination, whether for Honorary, Corresponding, or Resident Membership, shall be reported of any person whose name has not been entered in the nomination-book at least thirty days, and which shall not have subsequently received the assent of at least seven members of the Council.

ART. 2.—They shall engage whatever assistance is needed to administer the Library, and shall pay the current expenses of the Society, drawing on the Treasurer, from time to time, for such sums as may be necessary for that purpose.

ART. 3.—They shall cause to be made, as often as may seem expedient, a thorough examination of the Library and Cabinet of the Society, in order that the books, pictures, manuscripts, and other articles may be carefully compared with their respective Catalogues.

ART. 4.—They shall record in full, in a book kept by them for the purpose, any permission granted by any one of their number for the consultation of the manuscripts of the Society, by persons not members.

ART. 5.—They shall meet in the Society's rooms within one week previous to every regular meeting, on such day and at such hour as they may agree upon, and at such other times as the Chairman shall call them together, for the fulfilment of their appropriate duties, and for the purpose of facilitating the transaction of such business as will be brought before the Society; and for making such arrangements as may be expedient for securing the communication of historical papers.

ART. 6.—They shall, at every meeting, report to the Society all their doings since the last meeting, suggesting at the same time such business as they may deem advisable to bring before it.

ART. 7.—On the death of a Resident Member, they shall, at the next meeting of the Society, report, through the President, a nomination of a person to prepare a memoir of the deceased for the Proceedings.

ART. 8.—They shall have authority to appoint such sub-committees of their number as they shall think expedient, to facilitate the administration of the Society's affairs.

ART. 9.—They shall make an annual report, to be drawn up by that one of the members at large who has had the longest term of service.

CHAPTER XIII.

OF THE PUBLISHING COMMITTEE.

ART. 1.—Immediately after the publication of any volume of the Collections of the Society, or at any other time when the Society may order, a Committee of not less than three persons shall be appointed by nomination from the chair, whose duty it shall be to prepare and publish another volume; for which purpose they are authorized to draw on the Treasurer, and free use is granted to them of all the manuscripts, printed books, and other resources of the Society, except the manuscripts deposited as confidential; said Committee being required hereby to return whatever they may have thus received, so soon as their use of the same for the purposes of such publication shall have ceased.

In every publication that shall be made from the income of the Appleton, the Peabody, or other publishing fund, there shall be inserted in each volume a statement in print, that it was made at the charge of that fund which bears the expense of the publication.

ART. 2.—The Recording Secretary, and two other members to be appointed at the annual meeting by the President, shall constitute a Committee, with full power to provide for occasional reports, as well as for the permanent publication of the Proceedings of the Society, subject to the following limitations:—

First, Neither the remarks nor the name of any member shall be introduced into any report without his permission.

Second, All papers read or remarks made by any member, which such member shall desire or be willing to have printed, shall be submitted to the above-named Committee for the

purpose, and shall be subject to their discretion: provided, however, that any member may publish, on his own responsibility, any paper or remarks of his own which the Committee may not think fit to include in their report; it being understood that, in such case, the name of the Society is not to be used in any way whatever in connection with such publication.

[ADDITIONAL ARTICLE. ADOPTED JUNE, 1889.]

ART. 3. In order to facilitate the work of the Society, the Council may, when it shall seem expedient, appoint a member of the Society, or other competent person, who shall be immediately responsible for the proper editing of all volumes, whether of Collections or Proceedings, the supervision of the Society's copyists, and the adequate preparation of all material intended for the press. If the person so appointed be a Resident Member of the Society, he shall be *ex officio* a member of all committees of publication; but if he be not a Resident Member, his authority shall be subordinate to that of said committees. In view of the laborious nature of his duties, he may receive a salary, the amount of which shall be fixed by the Council, as in the case of the Librarian's assistants.